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# Effects of thyroid hormone on the neonatal renal cortical $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$ antiporter

MICHEL BAUM, VANGIPURAM DWARAKANATH, ROBERT J. ALPERN, and ORSON W. MOE

*Departments of Pediatrics and Internal Medicine, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, and Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, USA*

**Effects of thyroid hormone on the neonatal renal cortical  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter.** The neonatal proximal tubule has a lower rate of bicarbonate absorption than that of adults. This is due, in part, to a lower rate of apical membrane  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity. The purpose of these studies was to examine if thyroid hormone could be a factor in the maturational increase in  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity. Hypothyroid (0.01% propylthiouracil in drinking water starting at day 14 gestation and throughout the postnatal period), euthyroid, and hyperthyroid (intraperitoneal triiodothyronine, 10  $\mu\text{g}/100$  g body wt, once daily on days 17 to 20 of postnatal life) rats were all studied at 21 days of life. Renal cortical brush border  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity was  $453 \pm 24$ ,  $527 \pm 30$  and  $608 \pm 25$  pmol/mg protein in the hypothyroid, euthyroid and hyperthyroid groups, respectively ( $P < 0.001$ ). Hyperthyroid neonates had  $\sim$ twofold greater renal cortical NHE-3 mRNA abundance than euthyroid and hypothyroid neonates ( $P < 0.05$ ). Brush border membrane NHE-3 protein abundance in hypothyroid and hyperthyroid neonates was one-third and twofold that of euthyroid 21-day-old rats, respectively ( $P < 0.001$ ). These data are consistent with a potential role of thyroid hormone in the postnatal increase in  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity.

The threshold for bicarbonaturia is significantly less in neonates than adults [1]. This is due, in large part, to the lower rate of bicarbonate reabsorption by the neonatal proximal tubule [2–4]; the nephron segment responsible for 80% of bicarbonate reabsorption. Most of proximal tubule apical proton secretion is mediated by the  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter [5]. In addition to its role in bicarbonate reabsorption, the  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter in conjunction with  $\text{Cl}^-$ /base exchange mediates active NaCl transport in this nephron segment [6]. There is concordance between the postnatal maturation of neonatal rabbit proximal tubule bicarbonate transport, volume absorption and  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity [4, 7].

Several isoforms of the  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter have been cloned [8, 9]. NHE-1 and NHE-3 have been localized to the proximal tubule [10–12]. NHE-1 has a wide distribution in mammalian tissues [8], and is found on the basolateral membrane of the proximal tubule [12]. NHE-3 has been localized to the apical membrane of the proximal tubule and is likely the isoform responsible for  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  exchange activity in this segment [10, 11]. While renal cortical

NHE-1 abundance does not change significantly with postnatal maturation, there is an increase in NHE-3 mRNA and protein abundance [13].

The factors responsible for the maturational increase in  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity are unknown. Thyroid hormone levels are significantly lower in neonatal rats in the first week or two of life compared to that measured in adults [14, 15]. Thyroid hormone is known to be an important factor in central nervous system development [15, 16]. The postnatal rise in thyroid hormone has been implicated as a potential factor in mediating developmental changes in intestinal maturation [17–20]. The purpose of the present study was to examine if thyroid hormone was a potential factor in the maturational increase in renal cortical  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity.

## METHODS

### Animals

Pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats were received on the fourteenth day of gestation. All rats were given free access to food and water until time of study. All neonates were cared for by their mothers. There is a maturational increase in serum thyroid hormone levels in the rat [14, 15]. Serum thyroxine levels were  $0.5 \pm 0.1$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$  in four-day-old neonates compared to  $5.8 \pm 0.6$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$  in adult rats ( $P < 0.001$ ). Rats were studied at 21 days of age when serum thyroid levels are comparable to that of adults [14, 15]. Some rat litters were made hypothyroid by the addition of 0.01% propylthiouracil to the drinking water starting at the fourteenth day of gestation and throughout the postnatal period until the time of study at day 21 of life [15, 21]. This protocol has been shown to maintain the serum thyroid hormone concentration at levels comparable to those of neonates less than one week of age and prevent the maturational increase in thyroid hormone concentration which occurs around two to three weeks of age in the rat [14, 15]. At the time of sacrifice these hypothyroid neonates had a serum thyroxine level of  $0.7 \pm 0.1$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ , which was significantly less than euthyroid controls ( $3.8 \pm 0.2$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ ;  $P < 0.01$ ). Some of the control neonates were made hyperthyroid by daily intraperitoneal injections of triiodothyronine (10  $\mu\text{g}/100$  g body wt) on days 17 to 20 of life [21]. Hypothyroid and euthyroid neonates received equivalent intraperitoneal injections of vehicle. The weights of the three groups of animals on the twenty-first day of life were different ( $P < 0.001$ ). Euthyroid neonates weighed  $51 \pm 1$  g compared to the hyperthyroid and hypothyroid groups which weighed  $42 \pm 1$  and  $27 \pm 1$  g (both  $P < 0.01$  vs. control),

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respectively. The kidneys of hypothyroid rats have also been shown to weigh less than that of euthyroid rats at 21 days of age [21].

#### Brush border membrane vesicle isolation

Neonatal rat kidneys were rapidly removed and placed in an ice-cold isolation buffer containing 300 mM mannitol, 16 mM N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES), 5 mM ethylene glycol-bis ( $\beta$ -aminoethyl ether) N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid (EGTA), titrated to pH 7.4 with Tris. The isolation buffer contained aprotinin (2  $\mu$ g/ml), leupeptin (2  $\mu$ g/ml) and phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (10  $\mu$ g/ml). The cortex was dissected and then homogenized with 20 strokes with a Teflon-glass homogenizer at 4°C. Brush border membrane vesicles (BBMV) were then isolated by differential centrifugation and magnesium precipitation as previously described [22–24]. The final BBMV fraction was resuspended in isolation buffer. Brush border enzyme activity measurements for alkaline phosphatase were performed as previously described in our laboratory and were ~20-fold greater than homogenate in all groups [24]. Protein was assayed using the bicinchoninic acid assay (BCA; Pierce Chemical Company) using bovine serum albumin as the standard.

#### Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity

Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity was measured in BBMV as the pH dependent uptake of <sup>22</sup>Na as previously described [22]. Briefly, vesicles were loaded with intravesicular buffer (300 mM mannitol and 20 mM 2-(N-morpholino) ethanesulfonic acid (MES)-Tris, pH 5.5, by homogenization with 10 strokes of a glass-teflon homogenizer at 4°C. The vesicles were incubated for 30 minutes and then centrifuged at 20,000 rpm for 30 minutes at 4°C. The vesicles were resuspended in intravesicular solution at a final protein concentration of ~7  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l.

Transport was initiated by addition of 150  $\mu$ l of extravesicular buffer, containing 300 mM mannitol, 20 mM Tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane (Tris), 0.1 mM NaCl and <sup>22</sup>NaCl, titrated to a pH of 7.5, to 10  $\mu$ l of vesicles. After incubation for 10 seconds at room temperature, the reaction was terminated by rapid dilution, and filtration through, 0.65  $\mu$ m filters (Millipore). All studies were performed in triplicate and the mean was used as the uptake for that sample. Radioactivity on the filters were determined using liquid scintillation counting. Background was subtracted from all measurements. Some experiments were performed in the presence of 100  $\mu$ M 5-(N-ethyl-N-isopropyl)-amiloride (EIPA) to inhibit the Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter.

#### SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting

Brush border membranes (10  $\mu$ g/lane) were denatured and separated on a 7.5% polyacrylamide gel as previously described [13, 24]. The proteins were transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membrane overnight at 140 mA at 4°C. The blot was blocked with fresh Blotto (5% nonfat milk, 0.1% Tween 20, and PBS, pH 7.4) for one hour, and then a primary antibody to NHE-3 was added at a 1:250 dilution and incubated for one hour at room temperature. The blot was washed with Blotto, and then the secondary horseradish peroxidase-conjugated donkey anti-rabbit immunoglobulin was added for one hour at 1/10,000 dilution. The blot was washed with Blotto, and enhanced chemiluminescence was used to detect bound antibody (Amersham Life Science). Protein samples from hypothyroid, euthyroid, and hyperthyroid

rat kidney cortex were run simultaneously on the same blot. The NHE-3 protein abundance was quantitated using densitometry.

#### RNA isolation and analysis

The kidneys were decapsulated, and renal cortex was homogenized in RNazol [1:1, phenol-RNazol stock (4 M guanidinium thiocyanate, 25 mM disodium-citrate, pH 7.0), 0.5% sarcosyl] containing 3.6  $\mu$ l/ml  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol. RNA was extracted using 3 M NaOAc (pH 4.0) and chloroform, purified using isopropanol precipitation, and washed twice with 75% ethanol [25]. Poly (A)<sup>+</sup> RNA was purified using oligo (dT) column chromatography. Five micrograms of poly(A)<sup>+</sup> RNA were fractionated by agarose-formaldehyde gel electrophoresis and transferred to a nylon filter (GeneScreen Plus; New England Nuclear, Boston, MA, USA). The filter was prehybridized at 42°C for four hours with 5 $\times$  standard saline citrate (SSC), 5 $\times$  Denhardt's (Ficoll, bovine serum albumin and polyvinylpyrrolidone, each at 1 mg/ml), 0.5% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), and 0.5 mg/ml of sheared salmon sperm DNA, then hybridized to double-stranded uniformly <sup>32</sup>P-labeled cDNA probes (> 10<sup>6</sup> counts/min/ml) in the above hybridization solution at 42°C for 16 hours. The probes were synthesized by the random hexamer method using 50 to 100 ng of the following cDNAs. NHE3 was the rat 1.2-kilobase *Pst*I fragment [8], and  $\beta$ -actin was a human 404-base pair *Eco*RI fragment [26]. The filter was then washed twice with 2  $\times$  SSC and 0.1% SDS for five minutes at room temperature and then with 0.1  $\times$  SSC and 1% SDS at 55°C for 40 minutes one or two additional times. Message abundance was quantitated by autoradiography and densitometry.

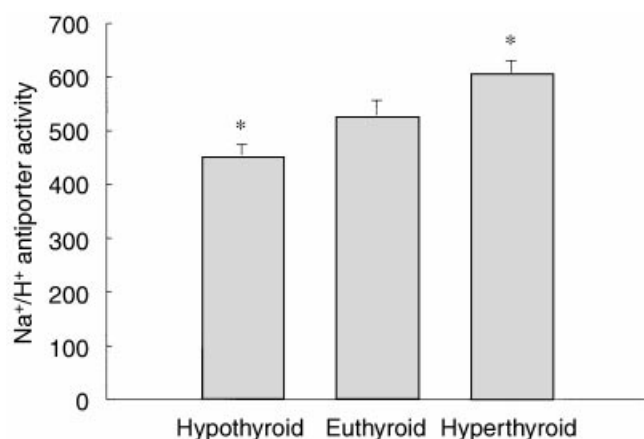
#### Statistical analysis

Each experiment was performed at least four times. Data are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM. *Student's t*-test and analysis of variance were used to determine statistical significance.

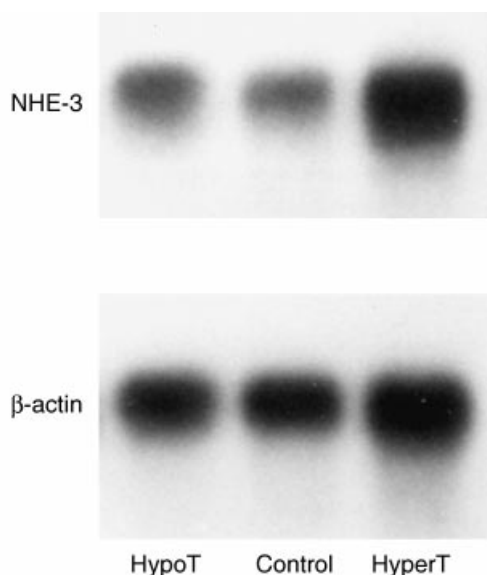
#### RESULTS

The first series of experiments examined the effect of thyroid hormone on Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity in 21-day-old hypothyroid (*N* = 24), euthyroid (*N* = 20) and hyperthyroid (*N* = 19) rats. The results of brush border membrane vesicle Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity, measured as the pH dependent <sup>22</sup>Na uptake after incubation for 10 seconds, are shown in Figure 1. The rate of Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity was significantly less in brush border membrane vesicles from hypothyroid 21-day-old rats compared to vehicle treated 21-day-old euthyroid rats. Twenty-one-day-old rats that received four injections of triiodothyronine had a higher rate of Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity than did the euthyroid controls. There was no difference in sodium uptake in brush border membrane vesicles in the presence of 100  $\mu$ M EIPA. <sup>22</sup>Na uptake was 120  $\pm$  16, 131  $\pm$  21 and 116  $\pm$  13 pmol/mg protein in the hypothyroid, euthyroid and hyperthyroid groups, respectively. These data show that neonatal rat renal Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity is affected by thyroid hormone.

In the next series of experiments we examined the effect of thyroid hormone on renal cortical NHE-3 mRNA abundance. These results are shown in Figure 2. The ratio of NHE-3 mRNA abundance to  $\beta$ -actin mRNA abundance (in arbitrary densitometric units) was 0.49  $\pm$  0.11 in the hypothyroid group, which was not different than that of the euthyroid control group (0.39  $\pm$  0.08). The ratio of NHE-3 to  $\beta$ -actin mRNA abundance was higher in



**Fig. 1.** Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity (pmol/mg protein) in renal brush border membrane vesicles from hypothyroid, euthyroid and hyperthyroid 21-day-old rats. Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity is the pH dependent uptake of <sup>22</sup>Na after a 10 seconds incubation at room temperature. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM. \**P* < 0.05 versus euthyroid.



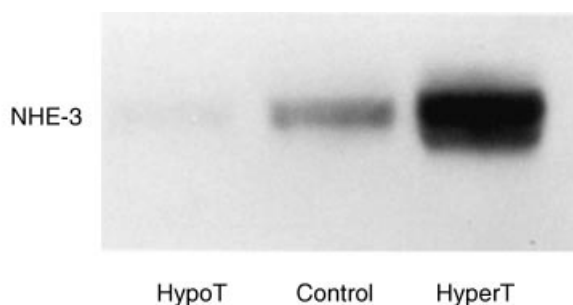
**Fig. 2.** Renal cortical NHE-3 and  $\beta$ -actin mRNA abundance in hypothyroid, euthyroid and hyperthyroid 21-day-old rats.

the hyperthyroid group ( $0.77 \pm 0.09$ ) than in the hypothyroid and euthyroid group (*P* < 0.05).

In the final series of experiments we examined the abundance of NHE-3 in brush border membranes using Western blot analysis. These results are shown in the representative blot in Figure 3. In four experiments there was  $39,000 \pm 4,000$  arbitrary densitometric units in the hypothyroid group compared to  $117,000 \pm 3,000$  units in the control (*P* < 0.05). Thyroid hormone caused a significant increase in brush border membrane NHE-3 protein abundance ( $225,000 \pm 5,000$  units, *P* < 0.01 vs. control).

## DISCUSSION

The present study examined the effect of thyroid hormone on neonatal rat renal cortical Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity, NHE-3



**Fig. 3.** Brush border membrane NHE-3 protein abundance in hypothyroid, euthyroid and hyperthyroid rats.

mRNA and NHE-3 protein abundance. We found that hypothyroid neonates had comparable NHE-3 mRNA abundance as that of euthyroid neonates, but had lower levels of Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity and brush border membrane NHE-3 protein abundance. Hyperthyroid neonates had higher rates of Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity, and greater NHE-3 mRNA and NHE-3 protein abundance than euthyroid controls.

Thyroid hormone has been shown to affect proximal tubule transport. In split droplet microperfusion studies, hypothyroid rats had a lower rate of volume absorption than euthyroid controls [27, 28]. Administration of thyroid hormone to hypothyroid rats increased the rate of volume absorption [27, 28]. In this study, administration of thyroid hormone to hypothyroid rats resulted in an increase in Na<sup>+</sup>,K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase activity. However, there was a discordance between the dose and time required for the increase in volume absorption and the thyroid hormone-induced increase in Na<sup>+</sup>,K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase activity [28]. A higher dose of thyroid hormone and a longer time of administration were required for a stimulation in Na<sup>+</sup>,K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase activity than that required for an increase in volume absorption [28]. The reason for this is unclear.

A number of studies have found that thyroid hormone regulates proximal tubule Na<sup>+</sup>,K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase [29–33]. In primary cultures of rabbit proximal tubule cells, thyroid hormone was shown to have a direct epithelial action to increase activity as well as  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  subunit protein and mRNA abundance [32]. Of interest and pertinent to our findings,  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -Na<sup>+</sup>,K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase mRNA abundance was the same in hypothyroid and euthyroid rats, but mRNA for both subunits increased after injection of triiodothyronine [33].

Previous studies have examined the effect of thyroid hormone on renal brush border membrane Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity in adult rats [34]. Consistent with our findings in neonates, brush border membrane Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity was significantly higher in hyperthyroid rats and lower in hypothyroid rats compared to euthyroid rats. The effect of thyroid hormone on Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity could, in part, be due to the well described effect on glomerular filtration rate. However, a direct epithelial action of thyroid hormone to stimulate Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity has been demonstrated in opossum kidney (OK) and OKP cells [35, 36]. In OKP cells our laboratory has shown that thyroid hormone increase NHE-3 mRNA by increasing transcription [35]. This study also shows a greater effect of thyroid hormone on NHE-3 protein abundance than on Na<sup>+</sup>/H<sup>+</sup> antiporter activity. The reason for this discrepancy is unclear.

A recent study has examined the effect of thyroid hormone on



NHE-3 mRNA and protein abundance in adult rats [37]. As with our study, they found that NHE-3 mRNA abundance was the same in hypothyroid and euthyroid rats, but significantly higher in hyperthyroid rats. It is clear from these studies that while elevated levels of thyroid hormone can activate NHE-3 transcription, the basal mRNA level is not influenced by low levels of thyroid hormone. At variance with other studies, the level of renal cortical membrane NHE-3 protein abundance in adult hypothyroid and hyperthyroid rats was not different [37]. The reason for this difference is unclear.

The causes for the increase in perinatal  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity and proximal tubule volume absorption are unknown. Both glucocorticoid and thyroid hormone levels are lower in rats at birth than adult levels and increase near the time of weaning [14, 15, 38]. Prenatal glucocorticoids can accelerate the maturational increase in proximal tubule bicarbonate absorption and  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity [5, 7, 39]. We found a parallel increase in  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity, NHE-3 mRNA abundance and NHE-3 protein abundance by glucocorticoids [13]. Whether glucocorticoid deficiency delays the maturational increase in proximal tubule maturation has not been examined. This study shows that hypothyroid neonatal rats have a lower rate of  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity and NHE-3 protein abundance than euthyroid neonatal rats. It is possible that these data show that aberrant thyroid status can affect neonatal  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  antiporter activity. However, our data are consistent with the potential role for thyroid hormone as well as glucocorticoids playing a role in maturation of proximal tubule acidification.

The developmental increase in proximal tubule transport must be paralleled by an increase in oxidative metabolism. A maturational increase in proximal tubule 3-ketoacid-CoA transferase, acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase, carnitine acetyltransferase activity and a modest increase in citrate synthase, have been demonstrated [21]. Juxtamedullary proximal convoluted tubules from 21-day-old hypothyroid rats failed to demonstrate the maturational increase in 3-ketoacid-CoA transferase, citrate synthase and carnitine acetyl transferase activities [21]. This could be reversed by thyroid hormone replacement. Propylthiouracil induced hypothyroidism did not affect acetoacetyl-CoA thiolase activity. Injection of triiodothyronine to eight-day-old euthyroid pups resulted in a precocious rise in juxtamedullary proximal convoluted tubule 3-ketoacid-CoA transferase, carnitine acetyltransferase and citrate synthase activities [21]. These data are consistent with thyroid hormone playing a role in the maturation of several mitochondrial oxidative enzymes in the proximal tubule.

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Reprint requests to Michel Baum, M.D., Department of Pediatrics, U. T. Southwestern Medical Center, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, Texas 75235-9063, USA.

E-mail: mbaum@mednet.swmed.edu

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